

## **Rushville City Utilities**

Rushville City Utilities works vigilantly to provide a reliable, plentiful supply of safe drinking water every day. This annual drinking water quality report is designed to show City Utilities customers how successfully that goal was achieved during 2013. City Utilities record is one that reflects the commitment of our employees to provide safe, healthy water for the community in which they also live. This report meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for Consumer Confidence Reports and contains information on the source of our water, its quality and the health risks associated with any contaminants in our water. Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully and, if you have questions, call the numbers listed in this report.

The source of Rushville's drinking water is groundwater produced at two well fields. The South Well Field consists of three wells located adjacent to the Flat-rock River and the North Well Field consists of two wells located in Memorial Park. Both well fields produce from a shallow sand and gravel aquifer.

To protect this aquifer from potential contamination, Rushville City Utilities has developed a wellhead protection plan. This community-based plan helps protect our source of drinking water through a program of pollution prevention. Watch for information and updates regarding this program in future issues of the Rushville Republican.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

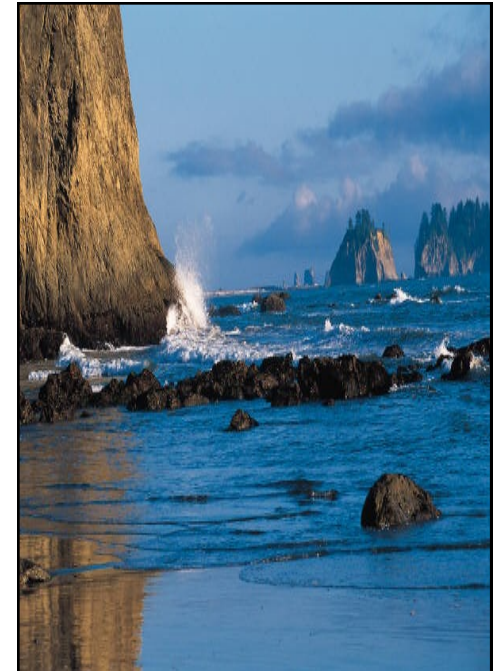
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46173  
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RUSHVILLE CITY UTILITIES  
601 W. 3RD STREET, P.O. BOX 39  
RUSHVILLE, INDIANA 46173



## **Rushville City Utilities**

# **2013 Annual Consumer Confidence Report**



**Rushville City Utilities**

Tel: 765-932-4124

All of us at Rushville City Utilities work diligently every day to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

| Parameter  | Violation<br>Yes / No | Maximum<br>Level Detected | Unit of<br>Meas-<br>ure | MCL<br>G | MCL         | Likely Source of Substance in Drinking Water                          |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------|---|
| <b><u>Inorganic Constituents</u></b>   |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| Barium 2012  | No                    | 0.102                     | PPM                     | 2        | 2           | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Copper 2011  | No                    | 0.0479 <sup>(1)</sup>     | PPM                     | 1.3      | AL=<br>1.3  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead 2011  | No                    | 0.002 <sup>(1)</sup>      | PPM                     | 0        | AL-<br>.015 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride 2013  | No                    | 2.0 <sup>(2)</sup>        | PPM                     | 4        | 4           | Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.                          |
| Nitrate-N 2013   | No                    | 0.13                      | PPM                     | 10       | 10          | Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.              |
| Sodium 2012  | No                    | 15.4                      | PPM                     | N/A      | N/A         | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Sulfate 1994   | No                    | .023                      | PPM                     | N/A      | N/A         | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| <b><u>Volatile Organic Constituents</u></b>  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| Total (HAA5) 2013  | No                    | 0.00                      | ppb                     | N/A      | .06 ppm     | By-product of drinking water chlorination.                            |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) 2013  | No                    | 7.0                       | ppb                     | N/A      | 80 ppb      | By-product of drinking water chlorination.                            |
| (1) 2011– Level reported for Copper and Lead represents the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples   |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| (2) - Levels of Fluoride detected range from .5– 2.0 PPM.  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| All other tested contaminants were below detection limits.   |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| All analyses performed in 2013 except for Sulfate 1994, Lead and Copper 2011, Sodium 2012 and Barium 2012. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data while representative, is more than one year old.  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| <b>Included in the table above, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:</b>  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| <b>Not Applicable (N/A)</b> - no MCLG or MCL had been established for these unregulated constituents.  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| <b>Parts per million (PPM)</b> - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| <b>Parts per billion (PPB)</b> - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.   |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| <b>Action Level (AL)</b> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</b> - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.  |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b> - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the health effect. |                       |                           |                         |          |             |   |